

No. 4098	號八十九零千四	日二初月一十唐	年午庚治同	HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1870.	五拜禮	日三廿月二一英	港香	PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.
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Innovations.

FOR MANU-

THE Spanish Steamer
"NUEVO LIZON."
 Arrives, Manila, expected here on or about the 26th instant from Amoy, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DE WATSON & CO.
 47-2233 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1870.

THE Swallow, AMOY, and FUOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO."
 Captain Ashton, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DE WATSON & CO.
 47-2233 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1870.

THE undermentioned firms have agreed to
 CLOSE their Stores on MONDAY of

BONNETT & Co.
BROADBREAD

BROADBENT ANTHONY & Co.
G. FALCONER & Co.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
MISS GARRETT.
GAUPP & Co.
H. JURGENS & Co.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
MacEWEN & Co.
PEARCE, GALL & Co.
ROSE & Co.
SAYLE & Co.

HOLIDAYS

The undermentioned Banks will be closed
 for public business on SATURDAY, the
 24th, and SATURDAY, the 31st instant.
 Hongkong, 20th December, 1870.
 For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
 JAS. BERWICK,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
 For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,
 London and China,
 E. ARTHUR,
Manager.
 For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia
 and China,
 W. M. ROYD,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
 For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
 Hongkong Agents,
 G. PLETSCH,
Manager.
 For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking

JAMES GREIG
pro. A

FOR the National Bank of India,
J. CHALLIES
Resident Manager.
For the Agria Bank, Limited,
H. HUGHES
Resident Manager.

NOTICE
[04 2217] TENDERS will be received at this Consulate
until noon of the 20th instant, for the
following, for the Portuguese Corvette "Sa da
Cardiz" Canal, Ropes of different size, Paint,
Canvas, Twine, Tar, and Pitch.
Portuguese Consulate General,
Gough Street, 22 December, 1870.
J. J. dos REMEDIOS,
[04 2221] Consul General.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HONGKONG,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be
Closed from the 15th to 31st instant, both

AUGUSTINE H.
H. A. 3. 15

224 2115 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq.,
Deceased.

ALL persons being indebted to, or having
claims against the above Estate, are re-
quested to communicate with
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor.
of 2186 Hongkong, 10th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

DR. WINN'S OFFICE will be REMOVED
on 1st January to his residence, No.
1, Alexandra Terrace, previously formerly occu-
pied by Dr. O'Brien.

1st 2201 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

CHRISTMAS!!

AS the above Festival is approaching,
The Undermentioned begs to inform the com-
munity of Hongkong that he is prepared to

...each weighing 100
...and, and can make to
...5000...

FROM 10c TO 50cmts. each.

Orders are requested to give a five days' notice.

All orders shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

The undersigned has the honor to inform the Bankers and Merchants of the finest and best quality of

D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to the Oriental Bank,
Lane 2129 Hongkong, December, 1870.

NOTICE

HAVE this day executed a Deed of Assignment of all my STOCK-IN-TRADE, Plant, Tools, Machinery, Goods, Chattels and Effects to David Lillingworth, of Hongkong, as a Trustee for all my Creditors.

DAVID LILLINGWORTH.
Hongkong 18th November, 1870.

NOTICE

WITH REFERENCE to the above, the Undersigned begs to announce that the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Goods and Chattels of D. LILLINGWORTH, with the Interest in the same, of the Firm of LILLINGWORTH & Co., a business has been carried on, will be sold by

full particulars
proposals for the p

the concern with the Stock-in-Trade, &c.,
he received up to the 7th day of January,
71. All persons having claim against, and all
rights indebted to the said D. THURGOOD,
are requested to forward to him their
demands, and to pay the amount of their
respective debts to

D. R. CRAWFORD,
Trustee of the said D. Thurgood.
2046 Hongkong, 18th November, 1870.

Notices to Consignees.

S. ABILTOON APCAR, FROM SINGA-
PORE, PENANG, AND CALOUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
steamer are requested to send their Bills
Lading to the undersigned for Consignation,
and to take immediate delivery of their
Cargoes.

In impeding the discharge will be at
the landed and stored at Consignees risk and

GIBB, LIVINGSTON
Hongkong, 23rd Dec

ROBE LOCH-KEN, FROM GLASGOW.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel
are requested to send in their Bills
Lading for countersignature to the under-
mentioned, and to take immediate delivery of their
Coda.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
to be landed and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents
2102 Hongkong, 12th December, 1860.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

THIS work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "Chronicle and Directory for 1871" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the Post; also of the various HOUSE FLAGS; a MAP OF HONGKONG; a MAP OF JAPAN; and a CHART OF THE COAST; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the volume source for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

The Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Nov. 15th, 1870.

BIRTH.
At Fochow, on the 10th instant, Mrs. G. PRICK, of a Son.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commences on Thursday morning at 10.10, and the last news papers for the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 23RD, 1870.

It is to be regretted, especially at the present time, that the first accounts which came to hand regarding the unpleasant occurrence at the picnic after the Canton Bazaar, omitted any mention of what was undoubtedly the most important feature in the whole affair. An attack of a very much more serious nature than the one which was made, would have been quite comprehensible under the circumstances related by the correspondent, whose clear and temperate letter was published yesterday. The action of driving off a crowd of a couple of thousand countrymen by laying on to them with a cudgel, was certainly most foolhardy, at a time when it is well known the feeling in the country with regard to foreigners is by no means of the most friendly nature, and especially when there was reason to believe that the particular natives concerned were not in the most amiable of tempers with regard to foreigners, as the rumour had been spread abroad that the object of the visit was to select a site for a chapel. Comment upon so utterly stupid an action is superfluous. It is sufficient merely to mention the fact, which we regret not having been informed of before. If of course entirely alters the complexion of the occurrence, and exactly reverses the places of the aggressors and the aggrieved. It is stupid and ignorant acts of this kind that do more against the establishment of good understanding between foreigners and natives than anything else; and their worst learning is the handle which they give to those who have been guilty of acts which are really an aggressive and insulting nature.

While, however, it must be acknowledged that the ill-advised act of the energetic military gentleman who rushed upon the bystanders takes away from the seriousness of the assault as it was at first represented, it would be an error to overlook that underneath the affair, there were certain facts of considerable significance as to the state of feeling among the Chinese at the present day. The so-called "rumour" that a chapel was to be erected, which was the first cause of the whole affair, was no doubt circulated in the usual way to raise up opposition and ill-feeling. Probably it was thought that a hint of the likelihood of opposition would be quite sufficient to keep the foreigners off, and it might possibly have been advisable under present circumstances if they had decided on that course. The mode of posting placards to inform the people that the foreigners were coming, was certainly very objectionable, and was certainly very unfortunate, as it naturally had the effect of producing a great crowd, and so tended to bring about a disagreement. Our correspondent, whose opinion is worthy of respect, carefully refrains from saying with any confidence whether there would have been a disturbance had the assault with the stick not been made. He is inclined to believe that would not have been the case, but it is undeniable that things looked very much as if "in train" for a disturbance, according to the recognised precedents for mob rows in China, and it seems certain that there was a good deal of ill-will on the part of the people in the district the moment they heard foreigners were coming to the spot. This, there is no doubt, resulted simply from the disparaging rumours which have of late been so industriously circulated in China with regard to Europeans, which probably made the crowd more disposed to resent the assault, or threats, with the stick. The whole affair is to be very much regretted, as whether the merits of it, it is established the rather disagreeable precedent that a tolerably large party of foreigners can be driven off by a mob, provided they set to work with energy; and this idea will go a great way towards increasing the danger of going only a small way into the country. It must be confessed that, admitting to the fullest extent the foolishness of the assault made on the natives, it is a significant circumstance that they should have at once resorted to serious retaliation. Under ordinary circumstances, an indiscretion of the kind is easily compensated for by a "cann-shaw" of half a dollar to the party injured; and the manner in which it was taken up should be a warning to those who proceed into the country to be especially careful how they act towards the natives, while the prejudices and ill feeling consequent upon recent events, unfortunately, exist. On the other hand, the affair forms an illustration of

the wide spread force of example on the Chinese, and shows how likely they are when they see that serious insults pass unredressed, to resort to extremes, if not always with out provocation, at least upon grounds which, under other circumstances, might cause some momentary ill will, but would never be thought a sufficient reason for commencing or even threatening a general attack on a party of foreigners.

There are some very important considerations to be noticed in connection with the recent committals for perjury from the Summary Court. The result of that mistake on the part of the Judge is by no means satisfactory. It is so far well that men sent to gaol untried should be released as soon as possible, and the Government have done the only thing which was in their power to do with regard to the immediate requirements of that case. But it is not at all a satisfactory reflection that the liberty of the subject should be thus liable to infringement without trial, where the crime alleged is not so distinctly apparent as to make it necessary, in order to save the dignity of the Court, to punish it immediately. In this particular case, neither the guilt nor the innocence of the persons imprisoned for contempt in or can be proved, as the action of Judge Ball has prevented the possibility of a trial in the ordinary way upon the charge of perjury. The circumstances need not be repeated: they have been set forth with tolerable exactness by a correspondent, who was in Court during the hearing of the case. The mere fact that more than one unbiased witness of the proceedings was by no means convinced from them that perjury had been committed, taken in connection with the silence of the Judge as to the distinct statements said to have been falsely made, is sufficient to show that it was not a case of such flagrant and obvious lying as could alone justify a Judge in acting on his own responsibility in the matter. As an instance of such a flagrant and obvious case, it may be remembered that a short time ago a defendant in an action brought in the same Summary Court for goods sold and delivered, swore distinctly, after caution from the Bench, that the goods had never been received by her. The Hon. Mr. BALL immediately sent to ascertain the truth of the statement, and the goods were found at the defendant's house. Here there was gross contempt of Court apparent to any one endowed with common sense, and the Judge made a proper use of the summary and exceptional powers conferred upon him by fining the defendant \$20. But these powers were never given for any other purpose than to preserve the Court from open insult in the course of its proceedings. Certainly they were never intended to form a substitute for the only recognised mode of punishing the serious crime of perjury, namely, trial by jury. In a complicated case, where three witnesses make one statement, and one contradicts it, even a jury would scarcely be found to convict the three of perjury, and to confirm the truthfulness of the one. But all this is mere matter of opinion. The certainty is that there was room for difference of opinion, the probability that the majority of different opinions would not confirm the opinion of Judge Ball; and therefore there can be no question that the Judge acted beyond the spirit of his powers in assuming authority to decide a question of fact, which ought to have gone to a jury.

There can be little doubt that this instance only brings more prominently forward a weakness which is at the bottom of most of the absurd mistakes made by our Colonial officials. To say that these dignitaries are "dressed in a little brief authority" and "play fantastic tricks," is only to enunciate a coincidence which is as universal as it is ridiculous. But here the authority is so very little, (would it were also especially brief), and the tricks so very fantastic, that but attract more attention than is usual elsewhere. Of course, it is natural that men who find themselves in possession of some small power in an out-of-the-way corner of the world should stretch it to the utmost, and even exceed it occasionally. And, the smaller the arena in which their feats are to be performed, the more amazing are the gymnastics which they contrive to effect, and the louder and more terrific is the blare of trumpets which accompanies them. All this is natural, but it is melancholy. The poet says "It makes the angels weep," and though we are not prepared, in the absence of evidence as to the reliability of SHAKESPEARE's information on the subject, to uphold his statement, we can say without hesitation that it makes men laugh, with that mournful kind of laughter which is very much akin to weeping. These mighty efforts, these convulsive stanchings at power, these energetic modes of employing it, what is their object? To achieve fame. And truly our officials frequently wake up, like Byron, and find themselves famous in consequence of these exploits, but then it is Hongkong fame that is achieved, and of course more was to be expected. It is quite safe to assert that those of our officials who are the least heard of are the most competent. Those of them, and there are one or two, who do their duty to the best of their ability, without any spasmodic efforts to be famous, are the ones who will do the greatest lasting good to the Colony, and who will feel the truest satisfaction with those results which they achieve.

The remains of the Bath-house were left yesterday at auction by Mr. O. H. Morgan for \$80; so that it is a pity that the offer of \$500, made by a lady, was not accepted. The committee appear to have expected \$500 or \$600.

Advice from Fochow states that business for the English market has been checked principally by an exportation on the part of buyers that holders were willing to make a concession in price, while the holders on the other hand appear to have expected to advance. They, however, have been an advance of half a cent, for which there appears to be no reason, either the state of the market, or the prospects of the home market at the time these facts are likely to arrive.

The case with reference to the system of spezzing the salt junk, which was brought up again yesterday before Mr. Russell, was further postponed, there being apparently some difficulty in bringing the matter forward. It is sincerely to be hoped that this serious offence will not escape judicial investigation in consequence of any judicial neglect, and that, should it, it will be dealt with as a most serious and vigorous measure will be taken to prosecute the case on the broad merits. It "but has" been then stated at the Magistrate by the prosecutor, there seems scarcely any room to doubt that the acts which are laid to the charge of the defendants could be made the subject of indictment.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ALTERATION in the time of the departure of the mail, the Hongkong Chinese Society have decided to change their evening practice from Tuesday to Wednesday.

It is understood that they intend getting up some portions of Oratorios, a class of music which would no doubt be very much appreciated by the public.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

RECORD OF C. MAY AND J. RUSSELL. ENGLAND.

December 22nd, 1870.

THE LANCET, a well-known London medical journal, has been sent to the Hongkong Chinese Society, and upon asking what he did there, the man replied that he was looking for a place to go to, and was waiting for the bricklayers, who on enquiry ignored the fact altogether. This man said he was seeking an altar, the red earth that he had in his hand was a sort of pillow, and the person driver he had got to understand some fastenings. His Worship evidently did not believe in Atak, though the screw-driver more than suspected so, he sent the fellow to gaol as a rogue and vagabond for fourteen days, and ordered him to find security in \$55 for three months.

Chow Ah-ay, a Chinaman, was brought before Mr. Russell on the 21st with an invalid to the hospital, who was comatose covered with a blanket, which was sent to the Central Station, and was placed for that purpose in the ambulance. This blanket the invalid arriving transferred to his own blanket, and the invalid, who was lying on the floor, so that when E.C. No. 212 went to look for it, he could not find it. On his going to the defendant, that he should not put paid his duty and the blanket, and the invalid replied "can get," and then went to the corner by the steps and brought it. He then said to the defendant, that he should not put paid his duty and the blanket, and the invalid replied "can get," and then went to the corner by the steps and brought it. He then said to the defendant, that he should not put paid his duty and the blanket, and the invalid replied "can get," and then went to the corner by the steps and brought it.

Wong-yeo-moi and Shuk-cho-ko, two women, were found by being concerned in stealing a boy aged seven years and under, and were sent to gaol for three months. We repeat these cases, we acknowledge, are not very serious, but they are not to be taken lightly. Wong-yeo-moi and Shuk-cho-ko, two women, were found by being concerned in stealing a boy aged seven years and under, and were sent to gaol for three months. We repeat these cases, we acknowledge, are not very serious, but they are not to be taken lightly.

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THE CHINESE DISSENT. The Telegraph tells that we have now in Hongkong a large number of Chinese, and to apply a close and friendly pressure to the Central Government. The English colonies are, we believe, in Hongkong, Shanghai, and elsewhere, in the Chinese Empire, and the Chinese are, we believe, in Hongkong, Shanghai, and elsewhere, in the Chinese Empire.

HOME NEWS.

(Summaries from the London "Daily News.")

FRIDAY, OCT. 23RD. Yesterday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new City Library, and the site selected near Guildhall. The stone was laid by Mr. Stansfeld, chairman of the City Library Committee, and the Dean of St. Paul's offered a prayer, invoking the Divine blessing on the undertaking. The cost of the building is estimated at £21,000.

The Standard fears that all the indications of the Ministerial policy justify us in believing that we are about to enter upon another of those little wars from which we have suffered so much in times past, and which always cost more in the end than if no steps had been taken at the right time.

HOW WE GET THE WAR NEWS.

The press dispatches from Europe to New York during the last four weeks numbered about 100,000 words. Here is a man sitting in a darkened room at Hart's Continent. The ocean cable terminates here. A fine wire stretched the distance to the other end of the globe, and a fine wire stretched the distance to the other end of the globe, and a fine wire stretched the distance to the other end of the globe.

TEA-MART AT MELBOURNE.

(Argus, Oct. 20th.)

A mart specially designed for the tea-selling business, and which will be built by Mr. John Everett and Co., the well-known tea brokers, 33 Collins-street West, was opened yesterday, and a large number of buyers and sellers were present. The building is a fine specimen of modern architecture, and is situated in a convenient position for the business.

CRACKERS.

P.C. No. 31 charged Ahn A-yow, of No. 109, Hollywood Road, with firing crackers and holding some sort of ceremony, to which these articles were used. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10, and costs.

WONG APO.

Wong Apo was fined \$25, for illegally spreading out manure to dry, for conducting his avocation in such fashion as to be a nuisance to the neighborhood, and for not having a license.

CHUN ACHAN.

Chun Achan, of Tamsui, was committed to the District Prison, for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school, and for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school, and for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Heard at the Royal Bench, the defendant, who was found guilty of being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school, and for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school, and for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school.

PROTECTION.

THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS" writes: I want to be protected. I hear that there are Ordinances for protection. One is to be protected by a license, and another is to be protected by a license, and another is to be protected by a license.

HONGKONG, 22nd DECEMBER, 1870.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The Hongkong Advertiser gives an account of the sufferings of the 600 coolies in course of transportation from Macao to Canton, via Hongkong. For three weeks the coolies were crowded into the hold of a ship, and were not permitted to go on deck. They were crowded into the hold of a ship, and were not permitted to go on deck. They were crowded into the hold of a ship, and were not permitted to go on deck.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 23RD. Yesterday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new City Library, and the site selected near Guildhall. The stone was laid by Mr. Stansfeld, chairman of the City Library Committee, and the Dean of St. Paul's offered a prayer, invoking the Divine blessing on the undertaking. The cost of the building is estimated at £21,000.

HOW WE GET THE WAR NEWS.

The press dispatches from Europe to New York during the last four weeks numbered about 100,000 words. Here is a man sitting in a darkened room at Hart's Continent. The ocean cable terminates here. A fine wire stretched the distance to the other end of the globe, and a fine wire stretched the distance to the other end of the globe, and a fine wire stretched the distance to the other end of the globe.

TEA-MART AT MELBOURNE.

(Argus, Oct. 20th.)

A mart specially designed for the tea-selling business, and which will be built by Mr. John Everett and Co., the well-known tea brokers, 33 Collins-street West, was opened yesterday, and a large number of buyers and sellers were present. The building is a fine specimen of modern architecture, and is situated in a convenient position for the business.

CRACKERS.

P.C. No. 31 charged Ahn A-yow, of No. 109, Hollywood Road, with firing crackers and holding some sort of ceremony, to which these articles were used. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10, and costs.

WONG APO.

Wong Apo was fined \$25, for illegally spreading out manure to dry, for conducting his avocation in such fashion as to be a nuisance to the neighborhood, and for not having a license.

CHUN ACHAN.

Chun Achan, of Tamsui, was committed to the District Prison, for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school, and for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school, and for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Heard at the Royal Bench, the defendant, who was found guilty of being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school, and for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school, and for being concerned in the robbery of a Chinese school.

PROTECTION.

THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS" writes: I want to be protected. I hear that there are Ordinances for protection. One is to be protected by a license, and another is to be protected by a license, and another is to be protected by a license.

HONGKONG, 22nd DECEMBER, 1870.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The Hongkong Advertiser gives an account of the sufferings of the 600 coolies in course of transportation from Macao to Canton, via Hongkong. For three weeks the coolies were crowded into the hold of a ship, and were not permitted to go on deck. They were crowded into the hold of a ship, and were not permitted to go on deck.

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THE CHINESE DISSENT.

The Telegraph tells that we have now in Hongkong a large number of Chinese, and to apply a close and friendly pressure to the Central Government. The English colonies are, we believe, in Hongkong, Shanghai, and elsewhere, in the Chinese Empire, and the Chinese are, we believe, in Hongkong, Shanghai, and elsewhere, in the Chinese Empire.

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